



July-August, 2010

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U.S. Department of State

Regional Environment Newsletter—East Africa

REO Highlights—First, a special congratulations to Embassy Kigali's Sanya Hunsucker for winning the 2010 AF Green Award. Read more about the award and Sanya's winning efforts on page 13. The remainder of this issue reviews REO activities during the combined summer months July and August 2010. From consultations in Washington with EXIM on trade financing options for U.S. companies seeking to export to eastern Africa, to the U.S. Ambassador to Ethiopia's visit to the Tana Beles dam, briefings on the Ethiopian Wildlife Conservation Authorities' progress, a U.S.

Embassy Ethiopia panel discussion with Johns Hopkins students on the role of China in Africa, and meetings with climate change representatives at Ethiopia's Environmental Protection Authority to discuss the Methane to Markets Ministerial meeting in Mexico City October 1, the Regional Environment Office kept a busy schedule. This newsletter also posts several news articles of interest, with a two-page spread on USG support for "smart power" diplomacy. You'll find a summary of regional ESTH projects on pages 6-7, with an emphasis on areas where the

U.S. Department of Interior International Technical Assistance Program (DOI-ITAP) teamed up with USAID on conservation issues in Kenya and Tanzania. The newsletter also highlights several prominent upcoming conferences, such as World Water Week in Stockholm, the 3rd Africa Water Week in Ethiopia, and several energy conferences such as the East Africa Power Industry Conference in Nairobi, Kenya August 31-September 3; the Geothermal Resource Council 34 Annual meeting in CA, in October; and the ARGeo conference in Djibouti November 22-26.

East Africa Energy Buzz

As the energy crises continue to persist throughout much of eastern Africa, with countries dependent on expensive petroleum imports and subsequently suffering black outs and brownouts, the development of domestic renewable energy sectors represents promising energy generation alternatives. From geothermal to biomass, wind, and solar, strides are being made within the region to diversify national energy plans. Governments recognize the needs, and private sector investors are showing interest. In order to kick-start this vital sector, it is imperative to harness the power and resources of the private sector, but investment will not flow at adequate levels until an enabling business climate takes root throughout the region. This requires a strong local commitment to energy-sector reform. Several conferences, workshops,

and meetings scheduled in the coming months in eastern Africa are devoted to this topic, indicating that the need for reforms is gaining awareness and traction. Many of the events will address matters such as what are the obstacles to private sector investment and how can they be overcome so that an alternative energy sector based on local resources can develop and thrive. Conferences include the East Africa Power Industry Convention (Kenya, August 30-September 3), Geothermal Resources Council 34th Annual Meeting (California, October 24-27), Powering Africa: The Gas Option (November 17-19, Tanzania), and the African Rift Geothermal Conference (November 22-25, Djibouti).

U.S. Companies Need Help to Compete: But the pressure is not only on governments in Africa to enact reforms. Many U.S.

companies interested in doing business in Africa, despite the current risks, are simply not competitive with their Chinese and European counterparts. One particular U.S. company that exports geothermal power plants worldwide laments that his company is being "blown away by Chinese, Japanese, Icelandic, and German competition." For the U.S. companies, such as this American geothermal company, to increase their exports to Africa and elsewhere, and to become Independent Power Providers (IPPs), they provided us with the following (non-exhaustive) USG support wish list:

1. Seed capital for initial project identification/development to match that provided by, for example, the Germans (in Rwanda), Icelanders (in Djibouti) and Japanese (in Ethiopia) for their geothermal companies.

(Continued on page 2)

This publication contains press reports that may or may not be accurate. Readouts do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the U.S. Government. For further information contact: REO Kirsten Bauman, BaumanKS@state.gov or RES Moges Worku WorkuM@state.gov.

**The new EXIM
Solar Express
Initiative provides
streamlined
financing to small
solar-power
producers that
meet EXIM Bank
credit standards.**

Alternative Energy

2. Financing to specifically cover bid, advance payment, and performance bonds for internationally-tendered geothermal power plant supply projects.

3. Additional working capital for equipment export projects that goes beyond a company's corporate balance sheet. Such working capital may be collateralized by the contracts themselves.

4. Lower exposure fees for 18 year EXIM buyer credit financing for renewables (e.g. presently 27.48% for Kenya). Buyer credit may need to be further subsidized to match that provided by French, Italians and Chinese in eastern Africa.

5. Long-term (18 year) buyer credit for renewable equipment sold to Ethiopia where our company has a strong reputation and can be awarded a geothermal power plant supply contract on a sole source basis (as has been the case with the French for a wind project and the Italians for multiple hydro projects).

6. Financing to enable us to present our geo power plant export capabilities at international geo-

thermal meetings such as the Africa Rift Geothermal (ARGeo) meeting scheduled to take place in Djibouti in November 2010.

National Export Initiative: In March 2010, President Obama announced the National Export Initiative (NEI); an initiative that attempts to address some of these competition concerns. In calling the federal government to use "every available federal resource to boost U.S. exports," the NEI seeks to double U.S. exports within five years. Moreover, in a recent speech delivered in Ohio, the President noted that, regarding exports, his "number one concern is making the U.S. competitive." (For more information on the NEI, see the May-June REO newsletter and also visit: <http://trade.gov/publications/ita-newsletter/0810/nei.asp>).

EXIM Role in Promoting U.S. Exports and investment in Africa: REO met with EXIM staff during consultations in Washington, DC in June 2010, for a briefing on EXIM and eastern Africa post-NEI launch. While it has only been a few months since the NEI was announced, EXIM noted that

Kenya now qualifies for long-term financing (greater than ten years), but explained that because the majority of countries in eastern Africa retain high country risk rates, they continue to be classified as short-term (loan repayment within one year). EXIM also explained that high exposure fees in many African countries can also render EXIM financing expensive.

EXIM Solar Express: Recognizing the need to expand financing in Africa despite the country risk, and in order to meet the increased demand for financing small solar-powered transactions throughout the continent, EXIM has launched a new initiative to provide streamlined financing to small solar-power producers that meet EXIM Bank's credit standards. Through Solar Express, EXIM will be able to consider project financing for small solar-power producers seeking loans between \$3-10 million. Solar Express may be an indication of more to come from EXIM. For details on this program, visit <http://www.exim.gov/products/policies/environment/index.cfm>.

Eastern Africa Geothermal Energy Conference Roundup

East Africa Power Industry Convention (Nairobi, Kenya, August 30-September 3): REO will attend this event possibly in conjunction with US Embassy Nairobi staff. REO will participate in the August 31 workshop on infrastructure finance as well as the September 1-2 geothermal power summit, with a focus on gathering information on obstacles to private sector investment. REO will seek to better understand the successful Kenya model of geothermal development and explore opportunities for replication throughout the Rift Valley. **The Geothermal Resources Council 34th Annual Meeting** (California, USA, October 24-27): The DoE will fund one candidate each from Ethiopia, Kenya, and Djibouti to attend the Geothermal Resources Council Annual Meeting in California, followed by a training program with Truckee Meadows Community College for hands on training in engineering and other appropriate field/technical work. Moreover, the US Trade and Development Agency will be sponsoring a delegation of a dozen Kenyans to the conference and will work with DoE to capitalize on opportunities to engage the African participants in discussions with USG and U.S. private sector representatives on how to promote U.S. investment. DoE will sponsor a luncheon on Oct. 25 to bring stakeholders together. **The African Rift Geothermal Conference** (November 22-25, Djibouti): REO will attend this event along with colleagues from Washington and possibly U.S. Embassy Djibouti. Conference topics will address surface and deep explorations, the development and utilization of the geothermal resources, new technologies and direct use, private sector investment, and various environmental, social, legal, institutional, economic and financial issues. Participants include the international scientific geothermal community, academics, politicians, regulators, and investors.

Alternative Energy

Wind Energy 101

Provided by Antoinette Condo, OES/ENRC

The abstracts that follow summarize documents that suggest practices for reducing the environmental impact of wind energy-related development. Some environmental impacts include habitat destruction and fragmentation and an increase in deaths of birds and bats.

Wind Turbine Guidelines Advisory Committee's Recommendations – USFWS; March 4, 2010

http://www.fws.gov/habitatconservation/windpower/wind_turbine_advisory_committee.html:

The Secretary of the Interior requested the committee recommend effective measures to avoid or minimize impacts to wildlife and their habitats related to land-based wind energy facilities. The guidelines provide voluntary best-management practices by reducing ecological impacts, increasing compliance and reducing regulatory risk, improving predictability of wildlife and habitat impact, and saving costs. The guidelines are divided into “tiers” of assessment. The goal of the tiers is to steer development to sites with the least environmental impact. Within each tier, procedures, suggestions, and practices are covered in detail. Tier 1 is preliminary evaluation of potential sites, which gives guidance on the sensitivity of sites and can direct development away from high-impact sites. Tier 2 is site characterization, which focuses more in-depth on the proposed sites. Tier 3 is field studies to document site wildlife conditions and predict project impacts. This

involves quantitative scientific studies, and includes suggestions for monitoring birds, bats, and other wildlife. Tier 4 is post-construction fatality studies, and Tier 5 is other post-construction studies (such as habitat impact or adequate mitigation assessment). The report concludes by covering cooperation and implementation of the guidelines, notating specific roles and practices to various agencies.



Enabling Progress: Compensatory Mitigation Scenarios for Wind Energy Products in the U.S. – American Wind Wildlife Institute; September 17, 2009.

<http://awwi.org/uploads/files/AWWI%20Mitigation%20Report%20Enabling%20Progress.pdf>

This report covers research on mitigation for wind energy products. The report goes over current mitigation practices, used in other sectors, such as compensatory mitigation, mitigation banking, conservation banking, and voluntary certification. However, the wind industry currently is lacking guidelines for appropriate types or amounts of mitigation, as well as information on cumulative and region-specific effects. The report gives three alternatives for wind energy mitigation: (1) a standardized per-

mitting process likely led by FWS, (2) the creation of a quasi-regulatory framework, or (3) self-management through a certification process and mitigation market. Recommended steps for the future are to identify important resources, set limits on acceptable impacts, develop means to quantify impacts, construct a project approval process, and design and implement a monitoring program and an adaptive management framework. Finally, it identifies methods in which a quantitative approach to measuring both impacts and mitigation sites can provide the basis for cost estimation.

Renewable Energy Transmission Roadmap – Western Governors' Association; June, 2010

http://www.westgov.org/index.php?option=com_wga&view=reports&Itemid=54

This document was created to assist in navigating the process of renewable energy development. It covers the steps of energy projects (generation and transmission) from concept to construction in the Western U.S. It identifies key issues that typically face energy development projects, such as selling power to utilities, permitting considerations, key environmental laws, and the development process. It also offers strategies for addressing challenges that may arise along the way. The overall objective is to assist energy projects as they get underway by providing an outline of development activities, including process, timing, potential hurdles and key stakeholders.

Visit websites for more information on practices for reducing the environmental impact of wind energy-related development.



**Tana Beles Dam
Deputy Project
Director,
Mesfin Mekonnen
Jemaneh Mesfin,
claimed that
Ethiopia's Tana
Beles power
plant has
no negative
environmental
impact.**

ACROSS ETHIOPIA

U.S. Ambassador to Ethiopia Visits Tana Beles Dam

U.S. Ambassador to Ethiopia, Ambassador Booth, visited the Tana Beles Hydropower plant on the margins of a July 28-29 trip to Bahir Dar (the capital of the Amhara region). Tana Beles is Ethiopia's largest power plant. The plant draws water from Lake Tana, a natural reservoir, which eliminates the need for a dam. Deputy Project Director Mesfin Mekonnen Jemaneh provided the Ambassador with an inside look at the workings of the plant and an exclusive tour of the

grounds and underground power schemes. Mesfin claimed that the power plant has no negative environmental impact, stating that the water level of Lake Tana rises to 1787 meters above sea level (masl) at full capacity; the minimum lake level is 1784 masl. The lake has an estimated area of 300,000 to 350,000 square kilometers, so that at full capacity the lake will provide up to 9 billion cubic meters of water for power generation annually without affecting the minimum

lake level that has to be maintained for ecological purposes, according to Mesfin. That said, Mesfin deflected the Ambassador's question about the potential impact of the plant on waterfalls in the area caused by diversion of water. Mesfin also presented future plans for the plant, including implementation of a system to use excess water for irrigation.

For the full report on Ambassador Booth's trip to Bahir Dar, see Addis Ababa 1913.

GOE Claims Forest Cover Multiplies

Ethiopian government says it has tripled forest cover in a decade: Article from *mongabay.com*
Ethiopia has announced that it has tripled forest cover from 3% in 2000 to 9%, according to the AFP. The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development recently made the announcement after a decade of intensive tree-planting

initiatives: For example, in 2007 Ethiopia planted 700 million trees. Ethiopia is primarily a nation of farmers and is betting on the increased forest cover to mitigate erosion, improve soil quality, and preserve biodiversity. The Ministry is planning to plant another 2.5 billion seedlings during the rainy season this

year. With nearly 80 million people, Ethiopia is the second most populous nation on the continent.

REO note: While statistics must be viewed with caution, it is promising to note that the GoE recognizes that combating land degradation is a key component of Ethiopia's food security.

US-Canada Company to Tackle Addis Wastewater

Morrison Hershfield wins Ethiopia wastewater job
Article from: *DCN News Services*
Morrison Hershfield has been successful in its international bid for the Kaliti Wastewater Collection and Treatment Expansion Project in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. The Morrison Hershfield team was selected from six international consultants shortlisted for this World Bank funded project. The Addis Ababa Water and Sewerage Authority (AAWSA) retained Morrison Hershfield to provide a new innovative treatment tech-

nology for a city with a growing need for these resources. The company is to provide engineering services to replace the city's aging lagoons with a mechanical plant sufficiently sized to meet the demands of a rapidly growing city. Among its responsibilities will be the preliminary and detailed design as well as construction administration and commissioning services for the new mechanical treatment plant, engineering services for new secondary lines and laterals to expand the area within the Kaliti

catchment serviced with piped sewers, the engineering services for the rehabilitation of the existing sewers where needed and the replacement of the siphons in the system. Morrison Hershfield has partnered with the Ethiopian engineering firm ARMA. ARMA will provide local engineering and technical support. Morrison Hershfield staff will be in the city throughout the design and construction phases.

REO note: This attn is a good sign; wastewater is a rampant problem throughout the region.



U.S. Embassy Ethiopia photo

New Peace Corps Environment Program in Ethiopia: The U.S. Peace Corps will launch its Conservation and Natural Resource Management Program (CNRMP) in Ethiopia, November 2010. This first group of CNRMP Peace Corps volunteers, totaling 34 new trainees that will range in ages from 21-64, will focus on a myriad of Ethiopia's environmental issues. The goal of Peace Corps Ethiopia CNRMP will be to identify, support, and disseminate promising practices that will improve the quality of life of the Ethiopian people living adjacent to protected areas, while also improving the management of locally available natural resources.

Conservation Corner

Ethiopian Wildlife Conservation Authority

Making Progress: The recently established Ethiopian Wildlife Conservation Authority (EWCA) is mandated by a 2007 proclamation to manage the most important areas of biodiversity and transboundary conservation in and around Ethiopia. In Ethiopia, the protected areas systems is comprised of National Parks, Wildlife Reserves and Sanctuaries, Priority Forest Areas, and Controlled Hunting Areas. Currently, 11 national parks, 2 wildlife sanctuaries, 8 wildlife reserves, and 18 designated controlled hunting areas are under the purview of EWCA. EWCA is now in the process of enhancing its capacity in order to adequately manage its new responsibilities and broader mandate. A cornerstone of the capacity building effort is *The Sustainable Development of the Protected Area System of Ethiopia Project* (SDPASE), which is being funded and implemented by the Global Environmental Facility (GEF) and the German Technical Cooperation (GTZ). Key elements of the SDPASE project include mainstreaming protected area systems within the development

framework of Ethiopia through appropriate policy, regulatory, and governance frameworks; strengthening institutional arrangements and capacity for planning and management; strengthening and/or establishing new protected area management options and partnerships; and developing and implementing financial sustainability plans. EWCA and SDPASE, in conjunction with Austrian Federal Forest (ÖBf AG), recently published *The Value of Ethiopian Protected Areas*, which assess the potential economic benefit from Ethiopia's protected areas system, including direct monetary value from tourist fees and ecosystem services provided (watershed protections, carbon sequestration, sustainable extraction of forest products, etc.) SDPASE recently signed agreements to have an organizational assessment of EWCA and GAP analysis of the protected areas system. In addition, SDPASE will be conducting a carbon sequestration study to determine the capacity potential of carbon sequestration projects within the protected areas system. Finally, an infra-

structure study will be conducted to determine where, and the type of, additional infrastructure needed to support the protected areas system and sustainably maximize its utility. While EWCA and the SDPASE staff conduct their internal assessment, efforts are being made to attract additional partners and financial support, with a focus for investment to be placed on building a wildlife training center in Awash National Park, which will serve as national training facility for rangers and wildlife professional from around Ethiopia and it will be accessible to both federal and state level personnel. In addition, EWCA seeks funds to be used to develop/rehabilitate Awash National Park and Abijata National Park. Infrastructure improvements should include creating road networks, developing lodge and accommodation areas, and developing tourist facilities. Several entities-government institutions, private investor, and NGOs-have expressed interest in investing in conservation efforts and have begun conversations with EWCA.



U.S. Embassy Ethiopia photo

Several entities-government institutions, private investor, and NGOs-have expressed interest in investing in conservation efforts and have begun conversations with EWCA.

EWCA Staff Selected for U.S.-sponsored Executive Development Program

Mitiku Gebremichael Guba, a legal expert with Ethiopian Wildlife Conservation Authority (EWCA), was selected to attend Law Enforcement Executive Development Program (LEEDP) at the International Law Enforcement Academy (ILEA), Gaborone, Botswana. The ILEA program encourages strong partnerships among regional countries to enable them to address common problems associated with criminal activity. Mitiku was selected for the program because of his

past experience, his high-potential, and an ability to assume a larger leadership role with the law enforcement departments of EWCA. The six-week program increases the managerial capabilities of the participants to address criminal activity in their respective countries, foster regional and international exchanges, and facilitate cooperation with U.S. law enforcement agencies to successfully combat transnational crime. The course included following topics:

counter-terrorism, corruption, financial crimes, money laundering, border control, trafficking in persons, passport fraud, drug investigations, undercover operations, firearms trafficking, explosives, general and crime scene investigations, human dignity, and management and policing techniques. Mitiku will implement the training he received and will share his knowledge with others upon his return to Ethiopia in order to enhance the capacity throughout EWCA.



U.S. Embassy Ethiopia photo



The U.S. Department of Interior's International Technical Assistance Program (DOI-ITAP) will team up with USAID/Kenya to provide focused technical assistance and training in tourism infrastructure improvement, environmental management systems certification; endangered species conservation, and strengthen Kenya's CITES Unit.



AROUND THE REGION

Regional ESTH Project Highlights: DoI, USAID, NGOs

Kenya: USAID/Department of Interior International Technical Assistance Program (DOI-ITAP)

The Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS) undertook a variety of activities with the support of USAID/Kenya's Natural Resource Management Program during the period of July 2006 - June 2010. The KWS-USAID partnership has two aims: 1) to support KWS in conserving wildlife, natural ecosystems and biodiversity inside and outside its Protected Area estate and 2) to assist USAID achieve development results under its Strategic Objective 5 (SO5). Under the first aim, USAID funds will be directed to conservation efforts through the development of sound management regimes, policy and legislation for wildlife conservation. Under the second aim, KWS will direct USAID's resources towards making impacts as measured by certain indicators under the SO5 Performance Monitoring Plan. To this end, USAID/Kenya has asked the U.S. Department of Interior's International Technical Assistance Program (DOI-ITAP) to join this partnership to provide focused technical assistance and training on the following topics: Tourism infrastructure improvement; environmental Management Systems certification; endangered species conservation; and strengthen Kenya's CITES Unit. [USAID/BALANCED/FHI/GBM http://www.fhi.org/en/Research/Projects/Progress/index.htm](http://www.fhi.org/en/Research/Projects/Progress/index.htm) In June 2010, the BALANCED Project worked with representatives from Family Health International (FHI) and the Greenbelt Movement (GBM) in Kenya to help develop an information, education, and communication materials (IEC) strategy for their Integration of Family Planning Messages and Refer-

ment Program in Kenya. Under the auspices of the US Agency for International Development (USAID)-supported Program Research for Strengthening Services (PROGRESS) Project, FHI and GBM are striving to increase access to and utilization of family planning (FP) services for women involved in tree planting activities to enhance women's health and contribute to environmental sustainability as part of a population, health, and environment (PHE) operations research activity. BALANCED Project PHE Technical Assistance Lead Joan Castro delivered a small, targeted workshop designed to teach participants how to: conceptually link their conservation, livelihoods, nutrition, gender, HIV and FP activities; develop integrated PHE messages based on these linkages; and craft components of the education and empowerment package (EEP) for the PHE strategies and interventions in their project areas. The June 2010 workshop represented an important component of the BALANCED Project's post-training support strategy, which is to continue providing technical assistance and other forms of support to the individuals and organizations the Project has trained as they implement PHE activities on-the-ground. In February 2010, Caroline Mackenzie from FHI Kenya traveled to the Philippines to participate in the BALANCED South-to-South Exchange on PHE for government and nongovernmental officials. Combined, these training workshops and South-to-South Exchange have helped increase PROGRESS partners' awareness of the benefits of the PHE approach and strengthened in-country capacity to implement PHE approaches. For more information on the PROGRESS Pro-

ject, please see the website noted at the beginning of the article. Rwanda: <http://newsecuritybeat.blogspot.com/2010/07/beat-on-ground-rwandas-one-acre-fund.html> Rwanda is the most densely populated nation in Africa (375 people per square kilometer, higher than Japan, leaving only .13 hectares of arable land per person) with it subsequently facing significant population and environment challenges. Most Rwandans are farmers, using any bit of available land to feed their families and generate income and often without access to high-quality seed and fertilizer. When farmers don't grow enough to ensure basic food security for their families, their children are malnourished, which makes them more susceptible to illness. Agriculture, therefore, both depends on and affects the environment. Farmers need favorable growing conditions—good soil and adequate rainfall—for a good harvest. Sustainable agriculture practices, such as composting and preventing soil erosion, ensure the environment remains healthy to support future farming. One Acre Fund addresses the challenges Rwandan farmers face due to high population density, food insecurity, and environmental degradation. According to their website, they offer a service model that addresses all the needs of a smallholder farmer: financing, farm inputs, education, and market access. Specifically, One Acre Fund offers loans and education to smallholder farmers, working with 18,000 farmers in three districts in the southwestern and western part of Rwanda. When a farmer enrolls with One Acre Fund in Rwanda, they join as part of a

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AROUND THE REGION

group of 6-15 farmers and receive an in-kind loan of seed and fertilizer, which is guaranteed by the group members. One Acre Fund delivers this seed and fertilizer to a market point within two kilometers. A field officer provides in-field training on composting, techniques to prevent soil erosion, land preparation, planting, fertilizer application, and weeding and over the course of the season, the field officer monitors the farmer's fields. At the end of the season, the field officer trains the farmers on how to harvest and store their crops. One Acre Fund also offers a harvest buyback program that farmers can choose to participate in. On average, One Acre Fund farmers double their farm income per acre in one growing season. Ninety-eight percent of their farmers repay their loans, due several weeks after harvest. See the full article for more details on this project and the One Acre Fund.

Tanzania: USAID/Department of Interior International Technical Assistance Program (DOI-ITAP) Since 1997, U.S. Department of Interior International Technical Assistance Program (DOI-ITAP) has partnered with USAID/Tanzania to deliver a broad range of technical assistance programs to the Government of Tanzania (GOT). The partnership's objective is to improve natural resources management in Tanzania's protected areas. Under this program, DOI-ITAP has provided technical assistance and training on a wide array of protected area management and operational topics in diverse landscapes, including national parks, marine protected areas, and game reserves. DOI-ITAP activities are conducted in close collaboration and cooperation with various GOT agencies

as well as leading non-governmental organizations. With many success stories, planning is underway for village game scout/ranger training in law enforcement skills. Efforts will include a "train the trainers" session in the Ugalla Wildlife Management Area and field equipment will be delivered. Moreover, an assessment of the operational status of the field radio communication system for the Ugalla Wildlife Management Area is being planned. Actions will include evaluating the current system, providing additional equipment as needed, and delivering basic training in the maintenance of such equipment. Planning is also underway for follow-on implementation of recommendations made for Gombe National Park and the Greater Gombe Ecosystem. The Jane Goodall Institute is currently developing draft SOWs for DOI-ITAP review regarding proposed follow-up activities.

<http://allafrica.com/stories/201007210002.html>

According to [allAfrica.com](http://allafrica.com), UNDP successfully finalized a seven-year biodiversity project that saved thousands of hectares of fragile forestland on a mountain range in northeast Tanzania, a region that the Government has nominated for recognition as a World Heritage Site by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). The project for the Eastern Arc Mountains, financed by the Global Environment Facility (GEF), was concluded after an independent evaluation reported at least 10,000 hectares of forest saved from destruction and a 10 percent reduction in the rate of forest loss. The project came about because an estimated 70 percent of Eastern Arc's rich and unique forestland had been de-

stroyed due to, among other reasons, crop shifting and timber harvesting. Only about 5,400 square km of forest remained on the mountains which span a total land area of 23,000 square km. UNDP worked on the project with a range of stakeholders - including the Government of Tanzania, non-governmental organizations, academic bodies, and village administrations - to develop a conservation strategy and help community-based conservation initiatives. A focus site as part of the US\$5 million project was the Uluguru native reserve, in the Morogoro region, a popular tourism destination and home to more than 100 plants and various birds, mammals, and amphibians found nowhere else on Earth. Some 300 people from 10 villages in the region were trained in new methods of agriculture and livestock husbandry. Among the methods was contour farming, a system of linear crop-planting on slopes and hills that reduces soil erosion and safeguards fertility. Adoption of new techniques increased the security of hundreds of livelihoods by raising crop yields and creating income-generating activities. According to the website, results from the project helped Tanzania obtain special funds under an international climate-change program to reduce carbon emissions from forest degradation. The Eastern Arc strategy, adopted by the Government of Tanzania, covers the period to 2017 and prioritizes areas including control of forest fires; enforcement of protection for reserves; taking action against illegal logging, mining, poaching, and grazing; creating alternative fuel sources; and spreading awareness about the importance of conservation.



**USAID/Tanzania
and the U.S.
Department of Interior
International Technical
Assistance Programs
partner to improve
natural resources
management in
Tanzania's
protected areas.**



SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY: A Diplomatic Frontier

Broad U.S. Government Support for “Smart Power”

The Global Science Program for Security, Competitiveness, and Diplomacy Act (H.R. 4801), introduced March 2010, proposes an increase in the application of science and scientific engagement in America’s foreign policy.

Representatives Howard Berman (D-CA) and Jeff Fortenberry (R-NE) introduced the Global Science Program for Security, Competitiveness, and Diplomacy Act in March 2010; a bill that proposes an increase in the application of science and scientific engagement in America’s foreign policy. The Global Science Program for Security, Competitiveness, and Diplomacy Act (H.R. 4801) would establish a program to provide grants to U.S. and foreign scientists, expand existing academic exchanges, strengthen the research infrastructure and curricula of institutes of higher learning in eligible countries, foster cooperative work on nuclear nonproliferation, and encourage free or low-cost access to science journals on the Internet. Science and technology (S&T) remains among the most admired aspect of American society, even among nations without a wholly favorable opinion of the U.S., thereby giving science the power to inform decisions and serve as a core instrument of diplomacy. Science cooperation is critical to America’s ability to win worldwide respect and support and can help build bridges for peace and prosperity worldwide. Beyond simply calling for a larger role for science, the bipartisan bill details a variety of applications ranging from advancements in academic science and technology to the nonproliferation of WMD expertise, all of which seem pragmatic and feasible. On the surface, the bill addresses a sensible and thorough approach to deploying scientific research and technological development to engage foreign counterparts over the long term. Notably, this bill seems to reflect the “smart power” sentiments of former Deputy Secretary of State

Richard L. Armitage and former Assistant Secretary of Defense Joseph S. Nye Jr., whose 2007 editorial challenged readers to, “Stop getting Mad, America. Get Smart.” ‘Smart power’ (soft power) advocates contend that hard power (military might) alone cannot sustainably secure America’s long-term goals. Instead, the smart power approach to foreign policy invests in the global good, builds sensible alliances and collaborations by placing America’s strengths forward, and charges the public—nonprofits, academic institutions and individuals who, by the very nature of their work, engage in public diplomacy each day—to identify and pursue real opportunities to achieve peace, stability, and prosperity; among the most valuable assets of American smart power is science. This bill proposal follows the recent appointment of U.S. Science Envoys by Secretary of State Hillary Rodham Clinton, and, according to its authors, “formalizes the Obama Administration’s intention to enhance international science cooperation.” Article excerpts from:

<http://www.psaonline.org/article.php?id=620>

For more details on the bill, see http://www.internationalrelations.house.gov/press_display.asp?id=715

CDRF Science Event:

The U.S. Civilian Research & Development Foundation (CDRF) hosted a briefing at the U.S. Congress in July, 2010, that built on a recent bipartisan statement signed by foreign policy and science community leaders that supporting science as a way to advance diplomacy. Speakers acknowledged the important legislation that has been intro-

duced during the past two years by the House and Senate Foreign Affairs Committees and the House Science Committee that seeks to advance science diplomacy. Held in conjunction with the office of Representative Rush Holt (D-NJ), the CRDF briefing featured comments by members of Congress and a panel of officials from U.S. government agencies and the private sector. All addressed the importance of increasing scientific partnerships to tackle global challenges while improving diplomacy, international security, and economic prosperity, noting that now more than ever, science engagement is needed as a critical tool to advance U.S. foreign policy objectives.

Stimson Center Convened S&T and Environmental Challenges in the Muslim World Workshop:

See *Stimson Center website* Building on President Obama’s June 4, 2009 speech at Cairo University in Egypt that called for a new partnership on science and technology with Muslim-majority countries, the Stimson Center convened a Workshop on Scientific, Intellectual, and Governance Cooperation on Emerging Environmental Challenges in the Muslim World in February 2010. The workshop served as a component of the 2010 U.S.-Islamic World Forum held in Doha, Qatar. Participants included scientists, educators, policy analysts and practitioners from several Muslim nations and countries with significant Muslim minorities (India, Philippines), as well as American analysts and U.S. government representatives. The Working Group identified the principal environmental problems facing the Islamic

(Continued on page 9)

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY: A Diplomatic Frontier

world, assessed the Muslim countries' existing and potential resources to address the emerging risks, and recommended priority strategies for advancing cooperation between the U.S. and the Islamic world to tackle these issues.

OES Public Affairs Supports REOs with S&T Funding

The State Department Bureau of Oceans, Environment, and Science Office of Public Affairs announced funding for a pilot project designed to advance regional environment, science, technology and health (ESTH) policy priorities. REOs worldwide will work in conjunction with their public affairs sections to conduct Public Diplomacy (PD) outreach on ESTH issues in their respective regions. From addressing climate change and natural disasters, global health, science and technology, Muslim communities outreach, food security, and youth and women, this funding opportunity is an integral component of Under Secretary Judith McHale's PD framework, which supports Secretary Clinton's vision of "smart power" through "smart" public diplomacy. REO for eastern Africa will

be working with the nascent Ethiopia Academy of Sciences (EAS) to assist their fledgling organization in its efforts to promote the development of all the branches sciences within Ethiopia by organizing conferences and workshops, awarding prizes for excellence, and publishing its own journal and other periodicals and books. EAS was formally launched in April 2010, the culmination of five decades of effort.

Key Websites:

- New Cairo Speech Update web site mentioned by NSS Director General James Jones at the Cairo Anniversary event on June 8: <http://www.whitehouse.gov/issues/foreign-policy/presidents-speech-cairo-a-new-beginning>
- The Global Science Engagement Button: www.OSTP.gov
- Link to a Fact Sheet that summarizes S & T-related activities that the U.S. Department of State has initiated since President Obama's Cairo speech: <http://www.state.gov/g/oes/rls/fs/2010/142839.htm>

- White House's Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP) website that lists ongoing and upcoming S&T activities across the U.S. government: <http://www.whitehouse.gov/blog/2010/06/04/president-s-cairo-initiative-celebrates-a-year-progress>

- White House S&T Partnership Timeline: <http://www.whitehouse.gov/issues/foreign-policy/partnerships-a-new-beginning/timeline>.

In order to keep this timeline updated, OSTP welcomes and encourages submissions on any events, travel, key milestones, listening sessions, announcements, etc. Please send these to:

OSTP Alexandra Traber
Alexandra.Traber@nsc.eop.gov
and Erin Szulman:
Erin.R.Szulman@ostp.eop.gov.

These submissions should include a title, a blurb, a photo and a link to a longer press release/blog for each event.

**The State
Department Bureau
of Oceans,
Environment, and
Science Office of
Public Affairs is
providing funding for
a pilot project
designed to advance
regional
environment,
science, technology
and health (ESTH)
policy priorities.**

Medical Geology and Geochemistry Workshop, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

With the topic of "medical" geology becoming increasingly recognized as important in evaluating human health issues, the Department of Earth Sciences, Addis Ababa University, in collaboration with national and international partners, will host a one-day workshop on "Medical Geology and Geochemistry" in Ethiopia on January 8, 2011. Registration deadline for the event is September 1, 2010. To register, contact: Tigest Tadesse, tigest_angi@yahoo.com. In Ethiopia, 42 million people are at risk of Iodine deficiency Diseases (IDD), there are more than 10 million suffering fluoride-excess related diseases, and one-third of Ethiopia contains soils and rocks that can lead to elephantiasis. While these are typical examples of known geochemical diseases, there are a number of others that are known to be linked to geology but not yet sufficiently investigated. The workshop will bring together scientists and managers from wider disciplines: health, social, geological, and veterinary sciences. The workshops' objective is to provide a forum for information sharing to simulate cross- and intra-disciplinary research on the linkage between geological, social, veterinary, and medical sciences in Ethiopia. Expected outputs include: the definition of a set of cross-disciplinary research programs and processes in Ethiopia, workshop proceedings and other selected materials to be published in a peer review journals, and the creation of action plans on knowledge-community service programs.

Climate Change

Global Methane Initiative: U.S Environmental Protection Agency Summary

An enhanced global focus on methane is critical to an effective international response to the threat of climate change. Methane is a potent and short-lived greenhouse gas whose emissions currently account for over one-third of today's atmospheric warming. Most importantly, commercially-proven technologies and practices have tremendous potential for avoiding methane emissions while also providing cost-effective clean energy and improving air and water quality and human health. Since 2004, the Methane to Markets (M2M) Partnership has focused global attention on the importance of reducing methane emissions, but more is needed. The USG and Mexico Government are proposing to build on the success of this critical Partnership by launching the Global Methane Initiative (GMI) at the next M2M

meeting. The GMI builds on the existing structure and success of the M2M Partnership and will be supported by the revised Terms of Reference negotiated in New Delhi, India.

Key elements include:

- *Expanded scope* - including methane abatement and avoidance from existing and new sectors, such as municipal waste water.
- *Methane action plans* - all Partner countries will develop actions plans to coordinate methane reduction efforts at home and abroad. Developed countries would provide coordinated assistance to developing country partners.
- *New resource commitments* - from developed country Partners and the broader international community, so as to accelerate global methane abatement.

The GMI is a natural extension of the efforts made by the 36 national Partners comprising the M2M Partnership. To date, the M2M Partnership has successfully advanced methane reduction project development in the agriculture, coal mining, landfill, and oil and natural gas sectors in Partner countries around the world.

Objectives include:

- Building international cooperation on methane mitigation among Partner countries.
- Supporting over 300 projects that when fully implemented will reduce 60 MMT CO₂E/year.
- Leveraging the resources and expertise of over 1,000 Project Network members.
- Facilitating national actions under the UNFCCC.

"Ethiopia has much to gain through its participation in M2M—the GoE supports M2M and its successor in principle and in practice."

Climate Change Meeting Announcements

The **African Conference on Agriculture, Food Security and Climate Change** hosted at the UN Conference Center, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, September 6-8, 2010.

The **Seventh African Development Forum (ADF VII) on Climate Change and Development** will be convened by the UN Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA), the African Union Commission (AUC) and the African Develop-

ment Bank (AfDB). The Forum will consider, inter alia, advocacy activities on climate change in the region. 10-14 October 2010, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia <http://unece.org/>.

Africa Agriculture and Food Security Conference & Expo 2010 will take place in Durban, South Africa, September 21-23, 2010, <http://www.ccafs.cgiar.org/sites/default/files/images/>

[Africa_Agriculture_ad_Food_security_sept.2010_Conference_Brochure.pdf](#).

UNEP Governing Council/Global Ministerial Environment Forum (GC/GMEF): February 2011, Nairobi, Kenya. http://www.unep.org/ecalendar/contents/details_view.asp?EventID=2195

Third Annual Africa Water Week

Mark your calendars—The Africa Council of Ministers on Water (AMCOW) recently announced that the third annual Africa Water Week will take place in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, November 22-26. This conference brings together African countries, UN agencies, civil society groups, the private sector, and development partners to address critical water issues. The 2009 conference held in South Africa focused on water and sanitation and attracted over 700 delegates.

CHINA WATCH

Role of China in Africa

US Embassy on China & Africa

PA convened a U.S. Embassy Ethiopia panel to speak with Johns Hopkins Students on the role of China in Africa. USG panel participants included embassy staff from political-economic, USAU, USAID, and REO sections. REO provided an overview of the Chinese environmental footprint in Africa, while others focused on political implications of Africa's engagement with China, nuances associated with Chinese-driven economic and development assistance, and China and the African Union (AU). Regarding the environ-

ment, REO noted that although the Government of China has a stated priority to engage in infrastructure development throughout Africa, its diplomatic missions and/or companies doing business on the Continent are not governed by any centralized Chinese environmental regulation or legislation (meaning there are no USAID-like 216 regulations or Pelosi Amendments on Environmental Impact Assessment [EIAs] procedures guiding their activities). Rather, China's private-sector driven infrastructure development and construction agreements are generally

handled out of respective Chinese Embassy commercial sections and negotiated on a case-by-case and/or country-by-country basis. Often, China is able to underbid and undercut competitors when competing for international tenders because they are able to cut corners on EIAs and other costly environmental regulatory requirements to which other countries must adhere. To receive a copy of the event's power point presentation, please contact REO at BaumanKS@state.gov.

WATER MATTERS

World Water Week, Stockholm Sweden, September 1-5, 2010

From World Water Week Website

The World Water Week in Stockholm is the annual meeting place for the planet's most urgent water-related issues. Organized by the Stockholm International Water Institute (SIWI), it brings together experts, practitioners, decision makers and leaders from around the globe to exchange ideas, foster new thinking, and develop solutions. It has gained an international reputation as a unique forum for the exchange of views and experiences between scientific, business, policy, and civic sectors from around the globe. By harnessing and linking best practices, scientific understanding, policy insight and decision-making, the program aims to transcend rhetoric and provide real answers to the world's water-related problems. A comprehensive agenda of workshops, seminars and side events undertake in-depth examinations of the most critical issues, complemented by prize ceremonies, field trips, and events that pro-

vide an abundance of opportunities for the professional networking that has come to be a World Water Week hallmark. For general information on World Water Week, visit: <http://www.worldwaterweek.org/about>.

World Water Week 2010: Each year the World Water Week addresses a particular theme to enable a deeper examination of a specific water-related topic. The theme changes each year, but each fits within a broader "niche" that covers several years. The grouping of themes ensures that each year builds upon the previous years' outcomes and findings. The current niche for 2009-2012 is "Responding to Global Changes," which looks at the potential and necessary responses in water policy, management, and development to address pervasive and increasingly impacting global changes.

2009-2012 niche themes:

- 2009: Accessing Water for the Common Good
- 2010: The Water Quality Challenge

- 2011: Acting on the Urban Challenge (to be specified)
- 2012: Water and Global Food Security (to be specified)

Ties to Challenges in Africa:

The 2010 Water Quality Challenge theme will address many themes of direct relevance to Africa. For example, seminars, workshops, and side events will be dedicated to topics such as: Management of Transboundary Water Resources - the Case of Lake Victoria Basin; Healthier Water, Healthier People: An Approach to Improving Water Quality; Cleaning up Corrupted Water - Enabling Mechanisms for Improved Water Integrity; Water and Climate in Focus: Financing Adaptation to Climate Change in the Water Sector; and UN Capacity Development for Water and Wastewater Management in Coastal Areas.

For more information on World Water Week programs, visit:

<http://www.worldwaterweek.org/programme2010>

China's diplomatic missions and/or companies doing business on the Continent are not governed by centralized Chinese environmental regulations or legislation.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

2010 AF Green Award

Congratulations to **Embassy Kigali's Sanya Hunsucker** for winning the 2010 AF Green Award! Recognized for her leadership in launching the Kigali Green Team, Sanya's efforts have made a lasting contribution to Secretary Clinton's Greening Diplomacy Initiative (GDI). According to the State 83074 announcement, Sanya inspired her colleagues to take a "Green Pledge," which included simple, no-cost ideas that everyone could immediately put into practice. As a result of her efforts, both American and Rwandan employees are now turning off lights, taking the stairs instead of the elevator, recycling, car-pooling, and printing on both sides. Embassy Kigali has already begun to see a reduction in both embassy and residential electricity and water costs. GDI adopted Sanya's Green Pledge and it has since been disseminated Department-wide.

Free Reports!

The U.S. Global Change Research Program (USGCRP) is cleaning out its warehouses and needs your help. Since 2007, the USGCRP has produced a series of 21 reports, collectively called the Synthesis and Assessment Products (SAPs). These reports cover a range of topics from impacts of climate on transportation systems to emissions scenarios, and are useful resources for informing policy decisions and learning about the implications of climate change in the United States.

For a full list and descriptions, please see:

http://www.gcric.org/orders/advanced_search_result.php?keywords=SAP

If you would like to have a free copy of any or all of these reports sent to a U.S. address, please order now, either through the link above, or by contacting jjadin@usgcrp.gov.

Attention: Must See Websites

DOE managed website

www.WorldWideScience.org:

WorldWideScience.org uses federated search to provide its encompassing coverage of global science and research results. With federated search and translations technologies, it allows the user to search multiple data sources with a single query.

□ Search over 400 million pages of science information across every inhabited continent with just one query.
□ Simultaneously explore a multitude of nationally-sponsored science sources not readily available through any other search engine. □ Eliminate language barriers through multilingual translations across nine languages (more languages coming soon). □ Get the most current findings in fields such as energy, medicine, agriculture, environment, and basic sciences. Much of the information accessed via this gateway is freely available and open domain.

From OES Public Affairs:

CONX— www.connectsolutions.com/africa

This website brings you live multimedia programs with experts on a variety of topics. Join the site each week to offer your views on the challenges that face our world. From the President's Forum with Young African Leaders to a live web chat with U.S. State Department Under Secretary Otero in the Bureau of Oceans, Environment, and Science, the CONX goal is to connect with people around the world in order to gain mutual understanding on a range of important issues. If you missed these, or any other CONX programs, visit www.connectsolutions.com/africa to watch or listen to archives. To join a CONX program: Click on the link provided, select "Enter as a Guest," type your name (if you're joining from a U.S. Embassy or Consulate, type the name of your Embassy and then your name), and select "Enter Room."

May-June ESTH Cables of Interest

07/07	KAMPALA	1474	UGANDA: OIL SPEAKER EMPHASIZES TRANSPARENCY AND OVERSIGHT IN UGANDA PETROLEUM LAW
07/22	STATE	76819	CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN ENDANGERED SPECIES- 15TH CONFERENCE OF PARTIES
07/22	BAMAKO	422	African Environment Ministers Seek Common Ground on Climate Change at AMCEN Bamako Meeting
07/29	STATE	79323	CENTERS OF SCIENTIFIC EXCELLENCE
07/29	US ROME	200	Update on Food Security-Related Work of Bioversity International, the CGIAR, and the International Alliance Against Hunger
07/29	DAR ES SAL	746	EAST AFRICA COMMUNITY (EAC): NEXT STEPS
08/03	STATE	81125	PROJECT DESCRIPTION - AFRP: ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION AND BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION", SEPTEMBER 13 - OCTOBER 1, 2010
08/04	STATE	81498	REPORT OF THE 18TH SESSION OF THE UN COMMISSION ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT FROM MAY 3RD TO MAY 14TH, 2010
08/07	STATE	82660	ADDITION TO THE ENVIRONMENT SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY COLLECTIVE
08/09	STATE	83074	Congratulations to the Winner of the 2010 AF Green Award
08/16	STATE	85716	2010 Africa Maritime Safety and Security Towards Economic Prosperity Conference - Action Request
08/16	USDOCWASH	8161867	IBP ANNOUNCEMENT CABLE: WINDPOWER 2011, MAY 22-25, 2011, ANAHEIM, CALIFORNIA U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE: INTERNATIONAL BUYER PROGRAM WINDPOWER 2011
08/17	USDOCWASH	8171882	IBP ANNOUNCEMENT CABLE: RENEWABLE ENERGY TECHNOLOGY CONFERENCE AND EXHIBITION (RETECH) 2011 SEPTEMBER 20-22, 2011, WASHINGTON, D.C. U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
08/18	STATE	86778	APPROVALS AND PROJECT DESCRIPTION: FY-10 "ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION AND BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION", SEPTEMBER 13 - OCTOBER 1 2010
08/18	STATE	86776	METHANE TO MARKETS MINISTERIAL MEETING ON OCTOBER 1, 2010 AND PROPOSED GLOBAL METHANE INITIATIVE
08/19	STATE	87302	BONN CLIMATE TALKS SIGNAL DIFFICULT ROAD TO CANCUN



**Department of State
Regional Environment
Newsletter—East Africa**

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REO links

Internet: http://addisababa.embassy.gov/environment_office.html

Intranet: <http://addisababa.state.gov/REO/index.asp>

Newsletter: http://addisababa.state.gov/REO_Newsletter/

EMBASSY OF THE UNITED STATES

ADDIS ABABA • ETHIOPIA

Regional Environment Officer Responsibilities: Environmental outreach is at the core of U.S. foreign policy, with Regional Environment Officers advancing soft power diplomacy to promote sustainable development worldwide. The Regional Environment Office (REO) for eastern Africa is responsible for covering transboundary environment, science and technology and health issues from a policy perspective across 14 countries in eastern Africa. Cross-cutting environmental challenges such as adaptation to climate change, lack of access to reliable and affordable sources of energy, and increased competition for stressed and limited natural resources such as water, grazing land, forest cover, and other land and marine-based resources increasingly threaten to undermine economic opportunity, political stability, and human potential in Ethiopia and the region. The need for capacity building is a common denominator throughout eastern Africa and policy makers want know-how and enhanced capacity for a wide range of needs including creating long-term energy strategies, combating deforestation and land degradation, and advancing wildlife conservation efforts. REO efforts are aimed at addressing some of these capacity shortfalls—particularly within the framework of transboundary initiatives such as the Nile Basin Initiative (NBI) and the African Rift Valley Geothermal Initiative (ARGeo). Specific REO activities in Ethiopia include encouraging the continued development of geothermal energy production in Ethiopia, representing USG in NBI donor conferences and donor meetings, and continued monitoring of land degradation and its impacts on watersheds in several sites throughout Ethiopia.

Upcoming 2010 Events

July 18-31	Energy and the Environment: Challenges on the Way to Sustainable Energy Transmission, Greifswald, Germany
July 19-27	African Union Summit, Kampala, Uganda
July 28-30	Spill Preparedness and Response Workshop, AFRICOM, Mauritius
Aug 31-Sept 3	East Africa Power Industry Convention, Geothermal Power Summit, Nairobi, Kenya
Sept 5-11	World Water Week 2010: The Water Quality Challenge, Stockholm, Sweden
Sept 6-8	African Conference on Agriculture, Food Security, and Climate Change, Ethiopia
Sept 12-16	XXI World Energy Congress—Energy Transition for a Living Planet, Montreal, Canada
Sept 13-17	Agulhas-Somali Currents Large Marine Ecosystem (ASCLME) Steering Committee meeting, Tanzania
Sept 28-30	Regional Capacity-Building Project for Sustainable National Greenhouse Gas Inventory Management Systems in Africa: Scoping Meeting, Tanzania
Oct 1	Methane to Market Ministerial Meeting, Mexico
Oct 5-7	Emerging Economic Mechanisms: Implications for Forest-Related Policies and Sector Governance, Rome, Italy
Oct 6-7	U.S. Department of State Regional Environment Officers Conference, Washington, DC
Oct 10-14	Seventh African Development Forum (ADF VII) on Climate Change and Development, Ethiopia
Oct 20-22	CANEUS-Shared Small Satellites CSSP (Collective Security, Safety, and Prosperity) International Workshop, NATO Undersea Research Center (NURC) La Spezia, Italy
Oct 24-27	Geothermal Resources Council 34th Annual Meeting, Sacramento, CA
Oct 25-29	3rd Fire Behavior and Fuels Conference, Washington, DC
October	Nile Basin Trust Fund Meeting, Entebbe, Uganda
Nov 17-19	Powering Africa: The Gas Option, Tanzania
Nov 22-25	Africa Rift Geothermal conference, Djibouti
Nov 22-26	Africa Water Week, Ethiopia
Dec 6-10	Joint UNEP/ECA workshop on environmental statistics, agricultural statistics and climate change, Ethiopia